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Timely Discussion of "What N.R.A. Has Done for Labor"

Labor Day Address of William Green, President A. F. of L., at Wichita, Kansas

Since the National Recovery Act became the law of the land there have been claims and counter-claims regarding the advantages which working men and women have received from the administration of its provisions. On September 3, 1934, in a radio address delivered at Wichita, Kan., William Green, president of the American Federation, a member of the old National Labor Board and a member of the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board made a complete answer to this question. The address was entitled, "What the N.R.A. Has Done for Labor." It was broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System network. The text of the address follows:

THE National Recovery Act recognizes the principle that labor has status in industry. This is a revolutionary idea for some of our largest industrial and financial corporations, which have regarded their employees attached to their payrolls not as an essential part of the industry but as labor power or service bought and paid for as in the case of electric power. They treated labor like a commodity, ignoring altogether that labor was the creative factor in the production of wealth and was the original source of ownership. Labor, though still an essential element in production, has been generally denied equities in the work or the job.

As a result, those industries hired or laid off workers without a consideration beyond the costs of hours worked. The industry had no sense of responsibility for employees on its payroll—no acceptance of mutual rights and obligations. The normal climax to this situation came after seven years of peace-time prosperity. Between 1922 and 1929 national income rose to a new level, and the number of those whose yearly incomes were more than a million dollars and the number of unemployed steadily increased. It was a period of wild speculation, speculative values, extraordinary technical changes, and speculative production.

Dividends, Wages and Productivity

Between 1922 and 1929 increases in dividend payments rose far more rapidly than wages and salaries—143 per cent as contrasted with 45 per cent. The large dividends have gone to a relatively few, who reinvested the greater part. While workers' incomes increased 45 per cent, incomes over \$100,000 increased 389 per cent. In 1929 when 20,000,000 citizens were living on incomes that did not provide standards for health and efficiency, 14,800 persons had incomes of \$100,000 or more and 573 had million dollar incomes. These large incomes, as I have said, were reinvested, consequently we find that heavy industries were over-expanded in relation to other industries. On the other hand, among wage and small salaried workers—83 per cent of our population—spending was in excess of income. Shortage of workers' incomes is a brake on industrial production. Low wages condition product output.

During 1922 to '29, productivity increased steadily; factories turned out 42 per cent more product with 241,000 fewer workers. Productivity in-

creased 36 per cent. Between 1929 and 1934, even in depression, productivity has increased 22½ per cent.

The rate of technical progress and its undeveloped possibilities make it necessary for us to revolutionize our ideas of both work day and recreation period, if we are to provide income-earning opportunities for all. We had only dimly glimpsed the possibilities of the high-wage principle by 1929.

The crash came when unbalance in the field of international trade and finance converged on unbalance and speculation in the United States.

N.R.A. Affirms Labor's Right to Organize

The situation of unbalance was the problem to which the National Recovery Act was directed. It proposed to put confidence and order into the situation by asking the employers in an industry to organize in trade associations to submit to the Recovery Administration a code which should prescribe conditions of fair competition, increase employment and increase buying power.

The act assured to wage earners the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protec-

tion. It is mandatory that this right be included in every code approved by the President.

Organized workers participate in code making through the Labor Advisory Board, which is one of the administrative agencies of the National Recovery Administration, by presentation of arguments, data and proposals in code hearings, and by a labor advisor to the deputy hearing the code, who participates in the conferences preceding and following the public hearing. Labor also asks representation on the code authority.

It is obvious that labor has recognition as an integral element in production and therefore has legal status. This is a gain fundamental to economic justice, for acceptance of labor's right to organize in free trade unions represents a positive attitude which determines policies and administrative procedures.

Public Policy Formulated

Labor has long had a theoretical right to organize, but the guarantee written into every code is a provision which gives it real effectiveness. The provision was accepted throughout the length and breadth of the land as the formulation of public policy which employers were bound to respect. Fear was lifted from the hearts of the workers and there was a virtual uprising to join or form unions.

The influx of new members caught unions handicapped by the depression, but every effort was made to help wage earners get ready to function in co-operation with the National Recovery Administration. Organizers were sent out to help wage earners learn how to work together as an organized group, how to discuss and decide upon policies, and how to establish the practice of collective bargaining and labor participation in the adjustment of labor problems through its union executives. To help these new unions in presenting wage earners' interests in code making, the A. F. of L. set up a research service which is also at their service for data for collective bargaining.

Organizing the Unorganized

Unions have developed in industries which had hitherto been unorganized—some in the new mass production industries which many had considered unorganizable. Some of these unions are directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and some are members of national and international unions. Over a hundred unions have been organized in the automobile industry—organized in spite of most compelling opposition of their employers, in spite of possible discharge for union membership, in spite of the company unions which employers offered as a substitute for the free union.

In the rubber industry also, unions have made notable headway. There are more than sixty-five federal unions, while craftsmen join their appropriate national or international. Unity of action and representation is secured through the Rubber Workers' Council, on which all groups of workers have representation. This use of an industrial council enables the union to meet the problems

Appreciation--Thanks

Greetings: To all those who contributed to the wonderful success of the various features of the celebration of Labor Day, Monday, September 3, 1934, the General Labor Day Committee herewith tenders most sincere appreciation and thanks.

We shall never cease to be thankful for the splendid co-operation and good will extended to organized labor during this demonstration of labor's strength and vital importance in the affairs and welfare of this community.

To thank you individually is quite beyond our power, but as representatives of the thousands of working people we take the extreme pleasure to express to city officials, the judiciary, the members of the theatrical profession, private firms and many individual citizens, to whom these presents will come our deep gratitude and obligation.

Most sincerely and respectfully,

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE
OF SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
and BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR,
President.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
THOMAS DOYLE,

Secretaries.

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 11, 1934.

of organizing industries equipped with modern technical procedures. It is the application of the practice of railway unions to industrial production.

Members in the oil fields have made great gains in organization as well as filling station employees in the sales end of the industry.

Workers in the aluminum industry perhaps have organized more highly than any other new field, both in the Aluminum Company of America and in independent plants. The power of the aluminum trust was so great that the labor provisions of the code are shockingly inadequate. The employees of this corporation attempted to better these conditions by collective bargaining. While representatives of the corporation diplomatically received union representatives, they definitely and positively refused to bargain collectively or to consider proposals. The aluminum workers are now on strike against this one of the world's most powerful trusts.

Activity in Organizing

Definite union progress has been made in the coke and gas industry, in chemicals, in cleaning and dyeing, among optical workers in both the retail and wholesale industries, in the electrical industry, radio, mechanical refrigeration.

In the lumber industry, the lumber workers of West Virginia and Washington have been most active in organizing.

Button workers, soap workers, paper box makers, type makers, neckwear makers, match workers and toy workers have formed unions and undertaken the responsibility of getting better working conditions.

The extension of unions into the so-called white-collar workers has been significant of the widespread need to put greater security into work and to share in the wealth created.

Agricultural workers, hitherto considered outside the pale of unionism, have been organizing and asking for affiliation.

During the past year the sheep shearers and sheep herders have organized; citrus workers, horticultural and greenhouse employees, onion workers, trappers, vegetable and farm laborers, vegetable packers, dried fruit workers, etc., have been organizing.

Spirit of Organization Aroused

As a result of the National Recovery Act there is abroad in the land a spirit of organization that is determined and effective. Wage earners as well as every group in society have been through four years of suspense and insecurity, watching the work of a lifetime vanish in deflation. They realize that if we are to escape a complete breakdown of our civilization all groups must organize for the establishment of balance in our economic life.

The National Recovery Act, then, has provided an opportunity for workers to organize in unions. The guarantee of this right has made it necessary for the government to take action in cases where workers were discriminated against for union activities.

So numerous were violations of Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act, that the President by

executive order set up the National Labor Board to deal with such cases.

Not even then would employers yield to the law, so Congress was asked to create and grant the necessary powers to the National Labor Relations Board. Labor now has a tribunal to which it can carry denials of the right to organize, and there is a beginning of orderly definition of workers' rights and development of a body of economic precedents to be applied in relations between management and employees. We are here developing a body of principles and precedents comparable to the common law in the legal field. The old basis of relations between employer and employee will never be restored.

The Fraud of Company Unionism

So far I have dealt only with that fundamental—labor status under the N.R.A. Important as this gain is, it is attended by serious problems, the most important of which is the company union.

Employers, realizing that workers had a legal right to union membership, sought to take the substance out of this right by controlling the "union" they might join. Employer-controlled unions workers call "company unions."

The first company union was organized by the decision of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company following an industrial war in his mines. It was later instituted in practically all the Rockefeller interests.

Promotion of company unions was carried on by a conference committee, composed of persons in charge of labor relations in some of the largest corporations in the country.

Company unions were everywhere recognized as creatures of employers and accepted as agencies through which management functioned. They were a method of preventing union extension. Only when the right of workers to belong to unions and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing was written into the National Recovery Act did anyone even remotely connect employee representation plans with the function of collective bargaining. But with the change in the status of labor and legal recognition of labor's right to collective bargaining, the proponents of company unions professed that this also could be secured through their patent.

Even though it must be obvious to any disinterested person that one of its own agents cannot bargain collectively with management, there are those high in the administration of the National Recovery Administration who would include company unions among the agencies for collective bargaining. This is a problem that we must solve as we improve our operation of the Recovery Act. Our solution might well follow the course of the railway measure, which specifically outlaws certain methods by which employers interfere in organizations of employees. Wage earners themselves well know the difference between a company union and a free union, and that experience should control in the making of policies.

As to wages and hours fixed under the National

Recovery Administration, present standards are unsatisfactory. The remedy lies in securing modifications of codes. Labor will secure modifications of codes fairer to wage earners when wage earners are better organized in unions and thus are more effective in advancing their interests. The machinery is available, but we must use it effectively to get better results.

Up to October, 1933, the National Recovery Act did help in putting workers back at their jobs and in increasing buying power. Since then it has not contributed to recovery. The fault is not with the idea of control, but with the way control is directed. Employers' interests, the interests of investors, have been given too much consideration at the expense of the all-important need for putting men and women to work creating the needs society requires and supplying the purchasing power which will start up business.

Over 10,000,000 Unemployed

As a result of this failure to follow the important path we still have 10,772,000 without jobs dependent either on work or direct relief. With our diminished national resources it is essential that we find ways to let these millions be self-supporting.

It is important that we should not subordinate this main problem to elaboration of relief plans. Relief is necessary but it should not replace expansion of production. The force which can be most effective in maintaining balance in industry is an organization of wage earners free to maintain their interests so that all may have jobs and the money to make use of available goods and services. This is why Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act and its enforcement are the keys to industrial recovery.

To Define "Wage-Earner Equities"

Organization is necessary also for influence sufficient to give labor adequate representation and voice in the code authority which is the governing body of the industry.

Labor is a producing partner in industry, supplying that creative work necessary for production of goods and services conforming to standards upon which the firm's good will rests. Labor actively fabricates and creates—which formerly was the basis of all ownership.

We have yet to develop equities arising out of creation on a wage earner basis but there are equities in the job, equities in employer-employee relationship which we may define in the new era to which the National Recovery Act will lead.

Although the National Recovery Act was formulated nominally as a Recovery measure, it is essentially a way toward reconstruction and industrial control.

Guidance of this economic control and all other political agencies should be entrusted to a Social Planning Council which should accumulate records showing the effect of various policies on human welfare, discovering the backward areas and developing plans for the advancement of all groups in balanced progress.

Experience under the National Recovery Act should be utilized to develop plans for greater progress.

It is obvious that the immediate problem is to provide more jobs and a decent income for all normally attached to an industry. When incomes are provided for the whole of industry, machines will whirl busily.

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Entertainment of Delegates and Visitors to A. F. of L. Convention

Union labor of San Francisco and the Bay district is looking forward to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held here commencing Monday, October 1, with anticipations of far-reaching significance for the workers as a result of its deliberations.

There have been many developments of recent occurrence to make this convention of supreme importance to the workers of the country. The enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act, with its recognition of collective bargaining between employer and employee, has given an impetus to trade union organization which has resulted in the addition of two million members to the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Federation Fights for Section 7-a

The famous Section 7-a of that act, which has been the subject of controversy ever since its adoption, has finally, by decision of the new National Labor Relations Board, been interpreted to mean what it says—that "employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers. The persistent fight of the American Federation of Labor to establish this section as the law of the land is on the road toward a successful conclusion, and no doubt will be matter for congratulation reflected in the proceedings of the convention.

New and Revived Unions

The convention will bring together for the first time many new elements in the organization. One of the strongest organizations in the Federation, the United Mine Workers, will represent almost 100 per cent of the workers in the coal industry, with dual unionism almost a thing of the past. The automobile industry, which has made giant strides in organization work, also will be strongly represented. The brewery workers, for many years in the background because of the prohibition law, will be again a dominant factor in the councils of the A. F. of L. And many more industries heretofore but weakly represented will take a prominent part in the proceedings.

These new and revived organizations will bring to the "parliament of labor" many new problems which have arisen out of the new conditions prevailing in industry. There will be strenuous struggles to adopt new ideas, to scrap former conceptions of the functions of the parent body; there will be jurisdictional disputes to be adjusted, and there will be a determined effort to change the attitude of the Federation with reference to "industrial unionism."

Interest in Convention

It is likely, therefore, that the approaching convention will be of intense interest to the workers, organized and unorganized, and in fact to the country at large.

That this is recognized by the local press is indicated in the fact that already they have assigned special writers to cover the convention and local labor developments; and some of them have established "labor columns." There is likely to be plenty of opportunity for them to furnish "copy."

The provisions for reception and entertainment of the delegates and visitors to the convention are absorbing the attention of the Labor Council and its committees. At a meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangements this week a tentative program was agreed to, and sub-committees were named to carry out the plans.

The plans of the committee include the meeting of the delegates and officials of the Federation at boats and trains, possibly with music, and a reception at the headquarters in the Whitcomb Hotel. With the opening of the convention on Monday,

no formal entertainment is proposed for that day; but it is expected that the time of the delegates and visitors will be taken up in getting acquainted.

Entertainment Features

On Tuesday afternoon, October 2, there will be a sightseeing trip around the city, during which the visitors will be shown historic and interesting places and landmarks.

A trip around the bay on the steamer City of Sacramento is on the program for Wednesday, October 3. During this trip the visitors will be shown the progress being made on the two immense bridges—the Golden Gate bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge. The boat will take its passengers up the bay as far as the Carquinez Strait, giving also a view of the great bridge at that point. There will be music on board, and dancing and refreshments will be indulged in.

Trip to Tamalpais and Muir Woods

On Thursday, October 4, a trip to famed Mount Tamalpais will be provided, giving the visitors wonderful views of San Francisco Bay and the surrounding cities. The trip will be extended to Muir Woods, where under the ages-old redwoods refreshments will be served.

The chief feature of the entertainment program will be provided on Saturday evening, October 7, when a grand ball in honor of the delegates and visitors will be held in the Veterans' building of the War Memorial. This will be an invitation affair, and many prominent persons will be invited to meet the honored guests of the San Francisco unions.

Besides these features of the entertainment program there will be special provisions for the ladies attending the convention, both as visitors and

delegates. The plans have not yet been announced, but as Miss Sarah Hagan is chairman of the committee it may be taken for granted they will be all that could be desired.

In addition to the plans for general entertainment, various local unions contemplate special features for their international officers and visitors.

Personnel of Sub-Committees

The sub-committees appointed to take care of the details of the entertainment features are as follows:

Transportation—J. J. Sutton (chairman), Chauffeurs; William Thompson, Carmen No. 1004; Frank McBean, Carmen No. 518; Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85; W. J. Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers; E. J. Stillings, Ferry-boatmen.

Dance and Entertainment—William Casey (chairman), Milk Wagon Drivers; Joseph McManus, Chauffeurs; A. G. Neilson, Typographical; Arthur Watson, Miscellaneous No. 110; Walter Stone, Carmen No. 518; Frank Brown, Molders No. 164.

Women's Committee—Sarah Hagan (chairman), United Garment Workers; Margaret Finkenbinder, Waitresses No. 48; Mabel Sutton, Bakery Workers' Auxiliary No. 125; Margie Lydon, Laundry Workers; Loretto Kane, Bookbinders.

Loud Speakers—Paul Gaffney (chairman), Moving Picture Operators No. 162; George Ward, Stage Employees; F. M. Billingsley, Moving Picture Operators No. 162; Albert Cohn, Electricians No. 6; Daniel Haggerty, Machinists No. 68.

Music—Philip Sapiro (chairman), Clarence King, James Dewey, Eddie Love and Walter Webber, all of Musicians No. 6.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934

"To Strengthen the Arm of Labor"

The false statement that "closed shop" agreements are illegal, so persistently publicized in San Francisco during the waterfront strike, has received another knockout blow from the bench, this time from Justice Samuel L. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court.

The decision was rendered in connection with the granting of an injunction order against an employer restraining him from violating a contract with the Doll and Toy Makers' Union. Said Justice Rosenman:

"The closed shop was upheld as legal before the Recovery Act was passed. Surely Congress had no intention of declaring it illegal in 1933 when the act was passed and did not so declare it.

"The Recovery Act was never intended to take away any of the rights of labor which it acquired after decades of struggle and conflict. This section (7-a) merely provides that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any 'company union' or refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

"It was enacted to strengthen the arm of labor in collective bargaining with capital."

"A Duty Industry Must Assume"

The cause of unemployment insurance for idleness forced on American workers by the reactionary business leaders who own and control our system of production and distribution received an added impetus by the continued support which Governor Lehman of New York gave the movement in his address before the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor at Buffalo.

Referring to his message to the special session of the State Legislature in 1933 recommending unemployment insurance "as a duty which industry must assume and the state must initiate," Governor Lehman said:

"It is a source of real regret to me, as I know it has been to all of you who are here today, that no legislation for the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance was enacted by the Legislature last year or this year. There can be no doubt, however, that the day is not very distant when the passage of such legislation will come. With an ever-growing realization on the part of the people that unemployment insurance serves a real purpose in the social and economic scheme, I am very confident that legislation will be enacted that will be of benefit to all, employer and worker alike.

"The rapidity with which the adoption of such legislation comes will, I believe, be largely dependent on the soundness of the measures offered. Between now and the end of the year the most

careful and painstaking study and consideration should be given to the subject by all those interested in it, to the end that measures may be introduced that will, because of their very soundness and practicability, commend themselves to the great mass of the thinking people of this state. I believe that there is no legislative subject more important."

The unemployment insurance measure approved by the New York State Federation of Labor stipulates that employers shall be required to create the entire fund from which the benefits are paid. This is in line with the policy recommended by the American Federation of Labor.

Public Will Learn the Facts

The great textile strike has given textile labor an unprecedented opportunity to impress upon the nation the evils of low wages, denial of the right of the workers to organize and driving of the workers almost beyond endurance by means of the "stretch-out." The textile workers have taken full advantage of the opportunity and the nation is learning a lot about the terrible conditions in a basic industry.

If the strike has done nothing but make the nation aware of the plight of the textile workers, it will have served a purpose. But it will do far more than that. It will bring higher wages and better working conditions to many hundreds of thousands of workers. It will imbue them with a new sense of unity and brotherhood. It will give them more of a voice in the industry of which they are so essential an element. It will mark a big forward step in national progress, resulting in immeasurable gains in the interests of the national welfare.

Seeking to Repress Labor

Government rule of labor unions, which has been termed "another fascist proposal," appears to be the latest suggestion of the antagonists of organized workers.

The secretary of the National Association of Credit Men is reported to have reported to his organization that "it is obvious that we can not afford to have the labor disturbances we have experienced through the recent months," and then suggests a rather hazy proposal for a "code" which labor unions would be required to live up to.

But the National Association of Manufacturers is not content with a mere suggestion. It has issued to its members the text and a summary of the British trade disputes and trade unions act of 1927, with the statement that "the federal government is being asked to enact national legislation to control local employment relations," and that "the experience and example of the great English-speaking nation across the water, which is the source of our legal traditions," may be examined with profit.

The British trade disputes and trade unions act of 1927 was the result of the general strike which involved 2,730,000 workers. Three years after its adoption the Labor party came into power, pledged to repeal it; but it is still the law.

"Specifically," says the National Association of Manufacturers' circular, "the act legalizes strikes and lockouts, but in each case confines them to the industry in which the dispute arises, and forbids 'sympathetic' strikes. It forbids strikes or lockouts intended to coerce the government by inflicting injury upon the public. It defines the rights of workers who wish to continue their jobs during a strike. It forbids the use of contributions by workers to their unions for political purposes unless so used by and with the written consent of the worker and an accounting (is) made and reported to the government."

The whole summary as prepared by the association is interesting as showing the conditions which

it would like to see imposed on American workers. Besides the prohibition of "general" or "sympathetic" strikes, some of the provisions are summarized as follows:

"Persons refusing to participate in an illegal strike or lockout shall not be denied the rights or advantages usually accruing to them in trade unions or societies by reason of such refusal."

"Picketing is illegal if done in such numbers or in such manner that it is likely to intimidate workers or cause any disturbance."

"It is illegal to require any member of a trade union to make any contribution to a political fund of a trade union unless he has formally notified the union of his willingness to do so."

"With certain minor exceptions civil servants are prohibited from being members of any organization whose primary object is to influence wages or working conditions unless the organization is composed solely of crown employees and has no affiliations with prohibited organizations."

"The attorney general, as well as any person having sufficient interest in the relief sought, may obtain an injunction restraining the application of trade union funds in support of an illegal strike."

It is altogether unlikely that the American Congress will be induced to adopt legislation patterned after an act adopted by the British in a moment of fear engendered by the solidarity of the workers of the "right little, tight little isle." And besides, as is admitted by the National Association of Manufacturers, "there are recognized limits to congressional authority over this subject."

The agitation for this legislation, however, should impress upon labor that their dearly bought rights are always in danger; and it behooves the workers to always maintain a close watch upon legislative assemblies, national and state.

Donald Richberg says that "approximately 95 per cent of all industrial workers are covered by N.R.A. codes," and that "there has been a six-hour reduction in the work-week in all industries, the average work-week now being thirty-seven hours." This is hard to believe, in view of the fact that most of the codes call for at least a forty-hour week.

Prejudice of considerable proportions has arisen against the army because of the common practice of calling out the National Guard in industrial disputes, Secretary of War Dern said in a speech at Raritan Arsenal, N. J. Dern said this prejudice was natural, being caused by the belief "armed forces have been used to suppress labor." He contended great care should be used in ordering out the National Guard, and that such action should not be taken unless it is "very necessary."

At a press conference recently President Roosevelt called attention to a London "Times" editorial expressing surprise that the principle of Section 7-a (the labor provisions of the Recovery Act) which has been accepted in England since 1926 and has prevented any serious labor difficulties since that time, should have aroused such opposition in the United States. The President observed that "conservative old England" seemed in this respect several years, "or three jumps," ahead of us.

It is natural that in such an appalling disaster as that which happened to the Morro Castle there should be "buck-passing" in regard to responsibility. It is too much to believe, however, that communists should ship as seamen for the purpose of destroying the vessel and endangering their own lives. On a tourist vessel the principal relaxation provided is drinking, and the holocaust is more than likely to have been due to the carelessness of a drunken reveler. Safety at sea is still an unsolved problem, as every maritime disaster proves.

Labor Day Utterances

William Green, president American Federation of Labor (at Wichita, Kan.)—It is the opinion of labor that unless those who own and control private enterprise adjust themselves to and accept the facts incident to the change which has taken place, the people through their own government will find a way by which they can require private industry to service the needs of all the people.

Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor (at Flint, Mich.)—Employers by openly violating the (N.R.A.) act by coercion, intimidation and discharge of employees who have joined A. F. of L. unions are establishing a bond between themselves and the communists in their common objective of destroying faith and confidence of workers in the bona fide trade union movement.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York (at Chicago exposition)—If the working people are to be regimented, I would much rather see them regimented in honest labor, paying a decent living wage, than regimented on the relief rolls, on the bread lines and at the doors of private charity.

Senator Borah of Idaho (at Pocatello)—No one knows better than labor that where constitutional government has been broken down, supplanted by the totalitarian, or bureaucratic state, labor has immediately been robbed of its rights, its freedom of action and forced down to the level of economic slavery.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins (in radio address at Boston)—Purchasing power is increased and maintained by the employment of more men and women at wages which put them in the class of steady purchasers. American workers will do their part in the coming days of the long, slow, steady pull to further recovery.

Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers (at Providence, R. I.)—The doctrine of "turn the other cheek" is out. There is but one nose. If you are hit, hit back. My word to all of you is to keep your powder dry.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot—We shall never have prosperity in America until the rank and file of the people can afford to spend far more than they ever have in the past. Mass production needs mass consumption, otherwise it folds up.

Federal Employment Service

Lists Millions of Applicants

For the first time the Department of Labor this week has pulled aside the curtain on the country's unemployment situation, and reveals that on June 30 a total of 7,066,000 men and women applicants for jobs were listed on the rolls of the Federal Employment Service. These figures are more than twice the estimates of the number of unemployed who were believed to be seeking work through this service.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, in making public the figures, pointed out that they do not give a complete picture of the unemployment situation for the reason "that obviously all persons who are idle and seeking employment are not registered with the Federal Employment Service."

Private estimates are that from 40 to 50 per cent of the unemployed are listed with these service bureaus, and if these estimates are correct the actual volume of unemployed throughout the country is 14,000,000 or more. If those who are engaged in temporary work are taken into consideration the number of unemployed is obviously greater.

Stand with any one who stands right; stand with him when he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

Jay Day Frocks, Inc., a New York firm in the dress manufacturing industry, has paid \$11,915.33 as restitution for its violations of code prohibitions against accepting rebates.

Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion, urged the organization to wage unrelenting war on communism in an address before the annual convention of the New York State American Legion at Buffalo.

The general council of the British Trades Union Congress has issued a manifesto throwing the entire strength of the organized labor movement into the fight on fascism and communism.

The government of Ontario is formulating a plan for industrial codes for the protection of working men and women based on the general plan of the fair practice codes in the United States established by authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes announces that 300,000 men are now directly employed on various projects under construction in the Public Works Administration program. He said about \$600,000,000 worth of road, street and highway improvements will be left behind as permanent memorials to P.W.A. activities.

A threatened strike of approximately 2500 employees of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad was averted by temporary wage agreement, effective until March 31, 1935, which provides for gradual restoration of half of a 20 per cent cut, H. M. Van Sant, chairman of the employees' committee at St. Louis, said.

Around 2200 miners of collieries operated by the Susquehanna Collieries Company at Nanticoke, scheduled to return to work after a week's idleness, returned to their homes, announcing they would not work with members of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, a dual organization, according to a dispatch from Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

The United States by its membership in the International Labor Organization will have the opportunity to influence competitive industrial nations to higher standards of wages and living which in the end will do more to protect the interests of its own industries and workers than protective tariffs, Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner of the New York State department of labor, believes.

The government of Cuba will hesitate hereafter when it refuses to give consideration to the legitimate labor improvement demands of its employees. This is clearly indicated by the end of the twenty days' strike of employees of the communications department, which paralyzed the mail and government telegraph service. Post offices remained closed to the public for two days after the end of the strike as the clerks strove to distribute the huge quantity of accumulated mail. Telegraphic service was resumed the day after the walkout was ended.

Overriding the opposition of the foreign shipping companies who control most of Brazil's water-borne transportation, the Brazilian minister of labor issued an order raising the pay of stevedores from 18 milreis for an eight-hour day to 23 milreis, an increase of 28 per cent. The minister's order applied only to Rio de Janeiro, but it was intimated that it might be extended to other ports. The wage increase was the outcome of the demand made by the stevedores last March. Representatives of the shipping companies shrieked their anguish with the complaint that they will be unable to pay the wages decreed by the government and began laying wires for an increase in freight rates.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Folks go to theaters to see drama. They pay for admission.

Textile strikers are living through drama—terrible drama. They are on a great stage, playing for stakes that run as high as life and death.

Families with little food—some with none; earnings stopped—that's the price men and women pay for a principle.

Then come the soldier boys. We cheer them when they fight a common foe. We do not cheer when they spear strike pickets, when they send bullets tearing through the chests of strikers, men and women. Already the shootings have begun.

* * *

Soldiers can make a strike a terrible thing. To textile strike headquarters came a wire from an organizer—a man known to his friends for his quiet and his meekness. His wire told of a day of riot and terror. It was dripping with tears, so grippingly did this labor union organizer write his terse message of a day of carnage.

So it has been these last few months—men fighting to enforce a law which employers hate. Troops, police, guns, clubs, gas. Today weapons are better than they used to be. It is easier to kill more.

Why must all this be? Does entrenched wealth hold so dear its ancient power to loot the people, to drive hard bargains with workers, to sap from the masses the wealth of the nation?

* * *

After all, the masses have the numbers. In unity they have the power to stop all wheels. Unless they earn money nothing will be bought. With nothing bought, the present order goes to pieces. In co-operation there is happiness, there is confidence, there is life and health.

Why does industry not turn to co-operation with labor? Why does it not turn toward the ways of peace, toward the ways of justice? Why does greed so lure the minds of men that they lose their reason?

These are not easy questions to answer. But, whether or not there is an answer, there is a cure. The workers are on the march to apply the cure.

* * *

Strange it is that one of the first battles in the textile strike took place at Triana, Ga., on the battlefield at Chickamauga. Is there a significance? Who knows?

As a matter of fact, in this cyclonic hour, who can be sure of much of anything in the way of happenings?

But one thing we must always try to be sure. We must try to be sure of our bearings and sure of our direction. We must try to move toward a definite objective.

There is not much else of which we can be sure and perhaps there isn't much else that is just now very important.

Each week makes its own history.

Business Men Have Queer Ideas Regarding Freedom of the Press

Members of shoe workers' unions are offering strong resistance to the proposal sponsored by three business men of Lynn, Mass., that a committee be created to censor all labor news in this city before it appears in the news columns of local newspapers. The claim is that the present method of handling this news is "harmful to the city."

Officials of labor unions take the position that such committee, in effect, would be a news suppression or employer propaganda group, and through control of labor news material would create an effectual barrier against the presentation of any news reflecting the viewpoint of position of the employee groups.

Chicago Newspaper Arouses Resentment Of Jobless Workers

Chicago office workers hurrying to their lunch at noon recently were surprised at the spectacle of a new kind of picket line in front of the business office of the Chicago "Tribune."

"Disfranchise the idle? How about Colonel McCormick?" read one of the signs carried by the pickets. Another read, "The organized unemployed of Chicago protest the vicious un-Americanism of the 'Tribune' editorial August 21." "The Workers' Committee defends the Fundamental Liberties of America," read a third. While a fourth carried a notice of a boycott which the organized unemployed of Chicago have instituted against the most reactionary newspaper in the United States, "Millions for defense of liberty; not 2 cents for the 'Tribune'!" Another took a slam at the proud boast of the "Tribune" that it was one of the leading newspapers in the North in the middle of the last century to promote the abolitionist cause. It said, "The Decline of the 'Tribune': 1865, Enfranchisement of Slaves; 1934, Disfranchisement of Jobless."

Advocated Disfranchising Jobless

The "Tribune" joined the New York State Economic Council and the National Association of Manufacturers in demanding that the jobless who are on relief be disfranchised. For the past five years the "Tribune" has sneered whenever it wrote about unemployment, consistently using the word "idle" instead of "unemployed."

Like the New York State Economic Council, which is composed of big tax-dodgers, the "Trib-

une" argues that since the unemployed are forced to depend upon the government's taxing power for a livelihood they should not be allowed to cast ballots, since that might perpetuate this "special privilege."

That this whole campaign is part of a conscious effort on the part of the organized capitalists to set the clock back three hundred years and return to the conditions which degraded the workers of England under the pauper laws is the declaration of radical groups, who are planning a campaign which will be carried on from now until this danger is averted. Resolutions, petitions, demonstrations and court action will be used.

In addition to the protest on the part of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment in Chicago, numerous other unemployed groups throughout the country have recognized this danger and have taken steps to organize against any such move. The Workers' Unemployed Union of New York City has countered with the demand that the idle rich be disfranchised and prevented from continuing their leech-like existence on the backs of the masses of workers.

Strike of 50,000 Garment Workers Ordered to Take Place October 1

The General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has voted to call out 50,000 workers in the cotton garment industry on October 1 unless employers comply with the presidential order directing a mandatory reduction of working hours from forty to thirty-six a week and increasing wages approximately 10 per cent, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

According to the board, the strike will affect 5000 workers in New York City, 5000 in Philadelphia, 15,000 in Chicago, 5000 in St. Louis, several thousand in Milwaukee, and 15,000 in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa.

Another 50,000 workers are expected to go out at the call of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In addition, 50,000 workers affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America may also join the strike action.

California Legislature Called in Extra Session on Emergency Relief

The California Legislature was called in extra session this week to pass upon several measures proposed by the governor to meet present economic conditions.

A proposal for a referendum vote on a \$24,000,000 bond issue for unemployment relief was passed by the Senate on Wednesday, but owing to objections as to provisions offered by the acting federal relief emergency administrator, action in the Assembly was held in abeyance.

A memorial to Congress for old age pensions was adopted. Further proposals to the Legislature include: A study of unemployment insurance, for presentation to the 1935 session; relief to property owners on delinquent taxes; a moratorium on defaults on contracts of purchase, and on foreclosures; and relief from special assessments in improvement districts.

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Butte Copper Strike Ends Satisfactorily

A blanket agreement settling the prolonged strike in the Anaconda Copper Company's mines at Butte, Mont., has been ratified by a big majority of the unions involved. The agreement, first of its kind ever signed, gives the workers a wage increase and other concessions.

Drawn up by the Building Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the agreement was submitted to the unions by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, and by representatives of international unions. Before submission to the unions, it was approved by Anaconda officials. The agreement covers all the company's operations at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls.

Full details of the agreement were not disclosed, but it is reported to almost revolutionize copper industry conditions and relations. It is said to provide for a daily wage increase of 50 cents, closed shop and the setting up of industrial relations boards for mediation of future disputes.

Local unions retain full freedom of selection of representatives. Local and national adjustment machinery is created and both lockouts and strikes are forbidden. Labor spokesmen believe the document is little less than a charter of fundamental law for the copper industry, introducing something approximating democracy, with permanent peace.

New York Teamsters' Wage Increase Averts Strike of Wide Scope

The menace of a trucking strike which threatened to tie up industry and hamper the handling of food supplies for the entire City of New York was averted when virtually all the principal trucking concerns signed a new agreement which calls for \$5 per week wage increase. The settlement was brought about as the result of the mediation efforts of Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick and Ben Golden.

The wage increase was demanded by members of locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. Under the new agreement drivers' pay runs from \$45 to \$47.50 per week. Helpers will receive \$36 per week.

About 370 operators, running 6000 trucks and employing between 12,000 and 14,000 drivers and helpers, were affected by the work of the Regional Labor Board.

So far as most of the employers were concerned, the locals a year and a half ago had accepted a \$5 cut in their contract wage "on account of hard times." According to union representatives, a promise had been made to restore this cut on the expiration of the contract, September 1, 1934. Employers questioned about this asserted roundly that there had been merely an agreement to restore the cut when times got better and that no date had been set.

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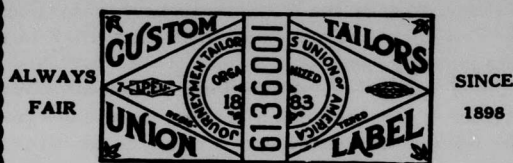
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Fight Will Continue Until All Mills Close, Says Francis Gorman

As President Roosevelt appointed a board of three members to investigate the national textile strike and report back to him not later than October 1, ten strikers were shot and killed in the South. Scores of others were wounded.

Meanwhile, the strike continued to sweep forward with irresistible momentum, closing mill after mill, tying up every textile mill in many cities, North and South, and evincing the dogged determination of the workers to win justice.

Though welcoming appointment of the investigating board by the President as a step in the direction of a just settlement of the walkout, Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the special strike committee of the United Textile Workers of America, declared, "The strike goes on."

Management Learning, He Says

The workers will agree to no arbitration proposals until every mill in the country is closed, Chairman Gorman said. He added that the board could arbitrate the dispute only if both sides sought arbitration.

"Up to this moment we have seen no sign of abandonment by management of its imperious and arbitrary character," he said. "But management knows some things now that it didn't appear to know a week ago. It knows, for one thing, that mills do not run without workers and it knows that the United Textile Workers of America are an organized body of men and women who have discipline, who have definite aims and who are determined to achieve those aims.

"The President has acted out of a spirit of helpfulness and because of his genuine concern for the welfare of the workers. We know that. We are following a program which we believe best calculated to aid the President in his heroic efforts to bring about real recovery, and I think the President will fully appreciate that fact.

Peace Officers Criticized

"We are deeply concerned about violence in the strike. There has been an appalling breakdown on the part of those who should be peace officers. They have either lost their heads or they have gone completely over to the service of mill management, like mercenaries."

Gorman proposed that the President obtain an agreement from state governors authorizing the deputizing of union members to keep peace in the strike areas. This will bring law enforcement, he said.

"There will not be another single episode of violence," he continued, "because we will see to it that those officials who have been guilty of killings are kept in bounds and under control. We will police the industry and do it right, without harming a single person. And, regardless of that, the moment the mills are all closed and we are able to devote our efforts to that end, we shall police the mills anyway and preserve order.

Ten Workers Meet Death

The death toll of workers in the strike mounted to ten when six were killed in a clash between armed operatives and pickets at Honea Path, S. C. One striker was killed at Greenville, S. C., and another at Augusta, Ga. The previous day two were shot at Trion, Ga.

Gorman was bitter in his denunciation of the killing of strikers. "The slaughter at Honea Path is shocking beyond words," he declared. "Mill workers are forced to serve as mill deputies. The deputizing of mill workers was a scandal. The slaughter was an outrage against civilization. We have protested to the governor of each state in

which our men and women have been killed or wounded.

"Other international unions may call their members out in support of our strike, if the attitude of management and of public officials continues to be that of middle ages feudal barons.

"We may call upon President Roosevelt to intercede with Democratic governors of the South for the protection of strikers from the mercenaries of mendation of Chairman Garrison of the National no other way.

"Surely, rifles, machine guns and gas are not calculated to create an atmosphere in which negotiations can be carried on with mutual confidence. We are not preparing for negotiations; we are preparing to carry the strike to every last textile mill, wool, worsted, cotton and silk, and to every other division of the textile industry."

The board appointed by the President, officially known as the Board of Inquiry for the Cotton Textile Industry, consists of Governor John C. Winant of New Hampshire, chairman; Raymond V. Ingersoll of New York, Borough President of Brooklyn, and Marion Smith of Atlanta, chairman of the Atlanta Regional Labor Board.

The board is authorized to inquire into the character and extent of complaints of workers in the cotton textile, wool, rayon, silk and allied industries and into problems of employers in the same industries. It is authorized to mediate and, on request of both parties to a labor dispute, to act as a board of arbitration or select a person or other agency to arbitrate. In appointing the investigating board, the President acted on a recommendation of Chairman Garrison of the National Labor Relations Board. Garrison based his recommendation on the premise that the National Labor Relations Board is in effect a court of appeals for labor disputes and accordingly should not act also as its own investigating body. Garrison reported that in the face of the spread of the strike it had tried without success to bring peace to the industry.

COMMUNIST TEACHER IMPRISONED

As an evidence of its determination to rid the public schools of communists, the federal constabulary at Serres, Greece, sentenced an instructor in French to one year on the Island of Arapi.

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Aluminum Workers Recognized by Mellon

Important concessions were won by striking aluminum workers in a settlement just made with the Aluminum Company of America, ending a month's walkout of 8700 employees in six plants.

The company recognized the Aluminum Workers' Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as "the chosen representative for collective bargaining purposes of a large share of its employees."

The company also granted the union the right "to carry any dispute involving Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act directly to the National Labor Relations Board," and agreed to use of arbitration with the consent of both parties.

Accompanying the agreement was a letter from the company to Fred A. Wetmore, secretary of the Aluminum Workers' Council, at Maryville, Tenn., assuring him there would be no discrimination against employees in resuming operations, except in cases of those who may have been violent or destroyed property.

"While this agreement is applicable to all employees," Wetmore was told, "that fact in no way implies any lack of recognition of your council."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will meet in monthly session Sunday, September 16, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 1 p. m. Be there, to obviate the necessity of your inquiring of your "alley-mates" or some others of your fellow craftsmen next day as to "what was done at the union meeting yesterday."

It didn't require much time for one of San Francisco Typographical Union's energetic young members, Norman McMillan, to do many things. First, "Mac" was married in San Francisco on August 14. Almost immediately following their marriage the young couple took up residence in Marin County. Comfortably settled in a cozy home, McMillan then stumbled into a busy opportunity. He seized it and immediately appointed himself foreman of "Buddy's Waffle Inn," located near Tamalpais High School, where, he says, he would be pleased to greet those members of the union who make frequent visits to "Marvelous Marin" on holidays and over week-ends. Felicitations a-plenty were extended to Mr. McMillan and his bride by his friends and associates in the printing trades, when announcement of their marriage was made, and now the bridegroom is the recipient of wishes for a long and prosperous business career.

M. L. Briggs, member of Chicago Typographical Union, was a headquarters caller this week. Mr. Briggs conveyed the regards of many former San Francisco typos now colonized in the Windy City. Mr. Briggs was accompanied by his father, F. R. Briggs, an Oklahoma druggist, whose brother, Albert Briggs, is an attache of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Briggs are devoted disciples of Walton, and much of their time will be given to their favorite sport while in this vicinity.

J. H. Crowe, a veteran member of Typographical Union No. 21, writes from Minneapolis that he narrowly escaped death while taking a stroll in Riverside Park recently. While walking along a bank of the Mississippi River a small section of the earth suddenly crumbled and Mr. Crowe was precipitated down an embankment to the water's edge, forty feet below. In falling Mr. Crowe encountered much debris and a number of protruding boulders, which caused him to suffer several abrasions and bruises. Fortunately, a hospital was located only two blocks distant from where the accident took place, whence he was taken immediately and given first aid treatment. In concluding his letter, Mr. Crowe said he had about recovered from his injuries, and requested his regards be extended to all his printer friends and acquaintances in San Francisco.

The State of California has forty-five typographical unions, with 3939 members, and is exceeded in its total number of local unions only by New York, Illinois and Ohio, in the order named, and in the number of members only by New York and Illinois. The average weekly full-time wage rate of California is \$46.45.

I. T. U. Convention Notes

The annual convention of the I. T. U. opened in Chicago last Saturday morning. Representatives of the state and city, the Century of Progress Exposition, and of various labor bodies and employers' associations extended greetings and welcome. Among the city representatives was Emmet Whealan, a member of Chicago union, who is president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners. About 250 delegates are in attendance.

In opening the convention proper President Charles P. Howard stated that the right to organize under the provisions of the Recovery Act, con-

sidered a new policy by many and of late so often termed the "bill of rights of labor," was nothing that had not been enjoyed in the past by members of the I. T. U. and all workers, under the Constitution of the United States. It became necessary for Congress to adopt such a law because employers have sought through the courts to deny that privilege. Discussing unemployment, he continued: "The only solution appears to be so simple that it has been entirely overlooked. The displacement of men by machines that use none of the commodities they produce is the basic cause of the depression. In view of the fact that employment can not be artificially produced, the only constructive solution is to reduce the working time. If we were to spread the present available time among those skilled in various trades, that would not solve the problem—it would be placing the entire burden upon the worker, and would not increase the purchasing power of the mass of the people, which is essential if we are to return to normal prosperity and maintain that condition."

The committee on laws is composed of Stack (Albany), Dolson (Newark), Hamilton (Fresno), Olson (Des Moines), Perkins (Boston), Rovane (St. Louis) and Tisdale (Atlanta). San Francisco delegates were placed on committees as follows: Whiting, returns and finances; Bell, subordinate unions, apprentices, and health; Browne, appeals; Neilson, Union Printers' Home, and pensions. Delegate Ewing of Oakland is on the committee on organization and union labels. Delegates Titus and Switzer of Sacramento and Griswold of Watsonville-Salinas were also named on committees.

Montreal was selected as next year's convention city.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Ray Carpenter has returned after a two weeks' vacation, during which he fished the bass streams around Stockton and vicinity. From the photographic evidence brought in by Carpenter, there is no further incentive to other sportsmen. One of his fish was so large it was the means of providing free passage across the Antioch bridge. Any sportsman who catches a bass weighing ten pounds or more is exempted from the payment of the bridge toll.

Mack Ward spent the week-end holiday burning up the highways around the Russian River country.

Andy Cuthbertson's "latest edition" was baptized last Sunday in St. Agnes' Church by the Rev. Father Burke. Andre Aileen is the young lady's name.

Harry Wurn was called to Los Angeles over the week-end owing to the serious illness of his mother.

W. E. ("Bill") Martin left Saturday night for a visit with his mother in Albuquerque, N. M. Ira E. Stuck and a party of friends left San Francisco last Friday afternoon and spent a pleasant week-end in the Yosemite Valley, going into the valley via Merced and returning over the Big Oak Flat highway.

C. W. Stuck was summoned home last Wednesday afternoon owing to the demise of his father-in-law, J. D. McCarthy, aged 63, who passed on at 3 p. m. that day. For many years Mr. McCarthy was an official of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

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Mailer Notes

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple Sunday, September 16. After a number of conferences held between the scale committee and a committee representing the local newspaper publishers, an agreement was reached on a new scale and contract late last week. President Christie, chairman of the scale committee, called a special meeting of the union for Sunday, September 9, to consider the same. The union voted to accept the new agreement arrived at between the two committees.

The new contract calls for the five-day or forty-hour week, including a 10 per cent increase in scale, to be effective September 10 and to be in effect for one year, with a continuing clause; the union retaining control of the sixth day until April 1, 1935.

Among those announcing their intention of being visitors at the I. T. U. convention, Chicago, are James R. Martin, Tom Kelley, Steve Howard of Boston, Otto G. Lepp of Milwaukee and Earl M. Lindsay, "Typographical Journal" mailer, of Indianapolis.

On the eve of the I. T. U. convention at Chicago, Coleman et al., representing some thirty members of the 235 mailers of Boston, have brought another suit in court against the newspapers, President Charles P. Howard of the I. T. U., and James R. Martin. Coleman et al. belong to the M. T. D. U. faction of mailers. The nature of the suit is not stated.

In all the court litigation against the executive council of the I. T. U., and also in the Boston case, on the part of the M. T. D. U. officers and their representatives, one fact stands out clearly, and that is, a desire to build up political jobs for themselves. The rank and file seemingly are a secondary or no consideration at all, except that of paying in money to the treasury of the M. T. D. U. for them to disburse as they see fit. In most instances, as in the \$100,000 alleged defense fund, there has been no accounting at all of its disbursements.

Frank Raubinger, foreman of the "Call-Bulletin," is spending a couple of weeks at Richardson's Springs.

M. T. D. U.: Receipts, July, \$536.75; disbursements, \$829.22. Besides \$150, the secretary-treasurer draws \$97.36 as expense, scale matters, Salt Lake City, \$247.36 for the trip, no report concerning scale. July 1, secretary-treasurer draws more back salary, this time \$600. Balance, June 30, \$1465.02. Balance, July 31, \$1172.55. The July balance may be anything but an imposing sum after deducting expense of Chicago convention. Would appear the secretary-treasurer has collected all back salary due and payable.

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PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held
September 5, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League meeting, Wednesday, September 5, 1934, was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell at 8:10 p. m. in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. On roll call the following were absent: S. S. King, excused; Aubrey Bell. The minutes of the previous meeting, held August 15, were approved as read.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., wherein they state that the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association is 100 per cent union in all departments; filed. From the Rochester Clothing Company, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Weighers, Warehouse and Cereal Workers, Local 38-44 of the I. L. A., thanking this store for their co-operation in having their members secure union-made wearing apparel for the Labor Day parade; filed. From Upholsterers' Union No. 3, stating that on account of their financial condition they are compelled to withdraw from the League for a while; referred to new business.

Bills: Read and referred to the trustees for approval.

Secretary's Report: Stated that Pollard's, in the Mission, and the Rochester Clothing Company have increased their stock of union-labeled merchandise; that he has made all preparations for Labor Day and with the assistance of Delegates Plato, Willis and Brundage had decorated the float. Full report approved.

Reports of Unions: Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44 reported that their members were proud of the manner the union turned out in the parade. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 reported that their members would not work on Admission Day and stated that the Mission Home Department Store (Hale's) was staying open that day at the request of the Industrial Association. Look for the Clerks' Union button. Motion Picture Operators' Union stated that the Liberty Theater, at 639 Broadway, was again unfair to them, having broken their agreement with the union. Pile Drivers' Union reported most all their members working and that their part of the work on both bridges was going right ahead. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated that the shirt departments should start to get busy, as many shirts for Labor Day were sold; be sure to look for their union label when buying a shirt or any ready-to-wear garments. Waitresses' Union No. 48 wants you to keep in mind that the White Log Cabin, Foster's dairy lunches and bakeries and Clinton's are unfair to the culinary workers; look for the union house card. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 reported that an attempt will be made to have the co-operation of the upholstery manufacturers of the Pacific Coast to manufacture a better quality of merchandise and establish fairer working conditions; when buying upholstered furniture kindly demand the union label. Hatters' Union reported there are prospects of unionizing two hat factories in the near future; in the meantime remember there are many non-union hats for sale in the city, so be sure there is the Hatters' union label in the hat you buy; in the near future their label will be changed to read "Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union." Millmen's Union No. 42 reported that work is not so good just now. Molders' Union again asks you to buy the Wedgewood, Occidental or Spark stoves and heaters; they are local union-made stoves. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work is improving. Photo Engravers' Union No. 8 reported its members working most of the time; also request you to look for their union label on photo-cuts of political candidates. United Labor-

ers' Union No. 1 stated they are making progress and that their attendance at meetings is good; also stated that their secretary, Frank Donigan, had passed away. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Auxiliary No. 24-119-125, had won a fine cup for their appearance in the Labor Day parade; business is fair. Bakers' Union No. 24 requests you to look for their union bakeshop card.

Agitation Committee: Report on Labor Day preparations read and approved.

Trustees: Approved all bills; same ordered paid. Will hold a meeting next Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. to audit the books.

New Business: Moved and seconded that a letter of thanks be sent to Upholsterers' Union No. 28 for the splendid co-operation given the League in its members' willingness to carry the label shields in the parade; carried. The same motion was made and carried for Bakers' Union No. 24, as Brothers Warren, Geitjen and Kobza carried the flag and banner of the League. Delegate Kilcoyne of United Laborers' Union No. 1 moved that the league stand in silence for one minute and adjourn out of respect to their late secretary, Frank Donigan. Motion was seconded and carried.

At this time President Rotell brought up the matter of sending a fraternal delegate to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held at Pasadena the week of September 17. Much discussion ensued as to the previous action of the League on this matter. A motion was made and seconded that Sister Sarah Hagan be granted the privilege of the floor; carried. At this time President Rotell requested Vice-President Brundage to preside. It was moved and seconded that the question of sending a delegate be referred to the Agitation Committee, with full power to act. On this motion some of the members of the committee refused to take the responsibility, and it was agreed to withdraw this motion. It was then moved and seconded that Delegate

P. O. Gaffney be sent as a fraternal delegate at his own expense. It was amended to include the secretary. An amendment was made to table the entire matter. This amendment carried. A motion was made and seconded to grant the secretary a week's vacation with pay; motion lost by a vote of 7 to 11.

Good and Welfare: Under this head the delegates spoke in glowing praise of the manner the entire Labor Day celebration was conducted and the good that should be gained through it. The delegates were requested to go to the small banquet hall, where the Ladies' Auxiliary was waiting to serve refreshments.

Receipts, \$114.10; bills paid, \$179.06.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 10:25 p. m. in silence in respect to Brother Frank Donigan, as per motion. Next meeting will be on September 19. Many delegates proceeded to the banquet hall to partake of the refreshments donated and served by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the League. The ladies were thanked not only for the social evening but also for their participation in the parade with the League.

"Demand the union label, card and button as you marched on Labor Day."

Fraternaly submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

JOE HIGGINS IN HOSPITAL

Suffering from serious eye trouble, Joe Higgins, one of the competent aids of Superintendent McCabe of the Labor Temple, is in the Green hospital, where he underwent an operation last Monday. His numerous friends and associates are wishing him a speedy recovery and resumption of his duties. The Labor Temple is not the same without Joe.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 7, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved with the correction regarding political advertising policy; vote corrected as being 74 ayes to 47 noes.

Communications—Filed—From Senator Hiram W. Johnson, thanking Labor Council officials and delegates for being permitted to take part in the Labor Day celebration and congratulating all members of organized labor in San Francisco upon a most impressive demonstration and a celebration which reflected the highest credit upon every member of union labor. Building Trades Council, expressing Council's appreciation and commendation of arrangements and success of the Labor Day celebration. Similar expressions from Joseph O'Connor and staff publicity of Community Service at 401 Russ building. Baltimore Building Trades Council, stating the Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore is unfair to labor movement of that city. Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410, inclosing donation to A. F. of L. convention fund, and reminding all union people to demand the Clerks' union button when purchasing shoes. Minutes of Building Trades Council. Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, statement of funeral arrangements of Mrs. Mary Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, and asking all friends to co-operate in honoring her memory; action taken under new business.

Referred to Secretary—Trades Council of Vallejo, requesting information about wage scale of trackmen.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Proposal to amend present garage ordinance. Letter from American Federation of Labor, transmitting copy of model anti-injunction law.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Letter from International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, claiming jurisdiction over box factory workers. Inquiry

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Gragnano Products Company.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

from Trades Council of Vallejo as to organization of service station operators.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of resolution of Delegate E. B. Hayland in support of a petition urging Board of Supervisors to submit a bond issue for construction of power plant at Red Mountain Bar, and transmission line from Newark to the city, with necessary step-down and stand-by stations, and the nucleus of a local distribution system of electric energy, committee expressed the opinion that there should be held a special election for this purpose and apart from the many issues pertaining to the general November election, in order to concentrate upon this issue at a more opportune time. In controversy between J. C. Hunken, the grocer, and Grocery Clerks' Union, an agreement was reached to give Mr. Hunken thirty days within which to rearrange his stores to conform to the requirements of the union. The controversy between the Silveira Dairies of San Rafael and the Joint Council of Teamsters was laid over, neither side appearing before committee. The report was concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks request all friends not to patronize stores on Admission Day, which is a general holiday for clerks. Machinists No. 68 have indorsed Upton Sinclair for governor. Street Car Men, Division No. 518, will hold a dance at California Hall Saturday, September 22. Paste Makers call attention to unfairness of the Gragnano Products Company. Marine Cooks and Stewards thank all for co-operation in recent strike. United Laborers report death of Secretary Donigan; action under new business. Longshoremen have assisted in unionizing unfair restaurants and have impressed upon their members duty to buy garments that bear the union label and also to demand the Clerks' button when making purchases. Bill Posters will observe Admission Day as a holiday.

Report of Labor Day Committee—Submitted report of the celebration and parade on Labor Day, with additional comments of several delegates, expressing their satisfaction with the demonstration.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended the seating of the Pharmacists' Union, affiliated with the Retail Clerks, and the seating of their delegate, J. O. Jacobsen. Also recommended the granting of application for affiliation of the Ornamental Iron, Bronze and Wire Workers, Local 472, affiliated with the International Iron Workers' Union, and the seating of their delegate, William P. Sanders. With regard to jurisdiction of paper box makers, committee recommended matter be held in abeyance until an agreement be reached as to the rights of jurisdiction between Bookbinders and Printing Pressmen. Report concurred in.

New Business—Moved that delegates to convention of State Federation of Labor be instructed to work against indorsement of initiative proposition dealing with the liquor question; amendment to refer subject-matter to Law and Legislative Committee; amendment carried.

Moved, that when the Council adjourn this evening it do so in respect to the memory of Mrs. Mary Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, and Brother Frank Donigan, secretary of United Laborers No. 1. Motion carried.

Motions were made and carried to place the following on the "We Don't Patronize List":

Gragnano Products Company.

Sutro Baths.

Receipts, \$652.84; expenditures, \$958.55.

Adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternaly submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or employing labor; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

CULINARY UNION NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

The business agents and secretary of Cooks' Union No. 44 are all back on the job from vacation and feeling extra peppy. So this last week, with the assistance of the other local unions, some good results have been obtained.

The Whitcomb Hotel, on Market street, has signed up 100 per cent with all our four unions. This house can accommodate all the affairs, banquets and parties that our unions are able to hold; so don't forget the Whitcomb Hotel, above Eighth, on Market, when your organization wants to have a good time. This is the only 100 per cent organized hotel in this city.

Eastman's, Van Ness and Market, opened this week with our house card in the window. We have twelve people working in this house.

We straightened out the Stelling Tavern, Fourth and Brannan. The house card is displayed, thanks to teamsters.

The New Navy is O. K. (I. L. A.); likewise Dutch's Tavern, at Bay and Stockton; also 1800 and 1830 Third street; Joe's Lunch, 536 Broadway, and the Swiss-American, 540 Broadway.

Street car men: The Quality, on Haight street, has laid off its cook. Just keep it up a little longer and maybe this boss will see the light ahead.

Walter Cowan reports that due to the efforts of Local 110 the miscellaneous kitchen help at the City Hospital is receiving an increase of pay of \$10 per month.

Needle trades workers: We appreciate the fact that your members are staying out of Bob's Place, on Fourth street; but don't forget that the two kosher houses—Greenberg's and Kretsch's, on Golden Gate avenue—are still non-union.

Remember, we are still fighting the White Log Taverns, Foster's, Clinton's, Pig 'n' Whistle and the Cadillac. Eat only where you see a union house card displayed and you can't go wrong.

BANANA WORKERS' STRIKE SETTLED

The minister of government and labor of Costa Rica announced the settlement of the strike in the banana fields on the Atlantic Slope, which had paralyzed the banana industry for a number of weeks. The agreement calls for pay of about 15 cents an hour for ordinary labor and an eight-hour day. Higher rates are provided for special work. The principal sufferers from the strike were the planters and the United Fruit Company. Thousands of stems of bananas rotted in the fields, causing heavy losses to the plantation owners. The United Fruit Company lost the transportation charges and other profits on cargoes that were not shipped.

CLOSED SHOP FOR WRITERS

A contract signed between the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" and the Newspaper Guild of New York establishes the first closed shop of editorial workers in that city. Signing of the contract followed a threatened strike by editorial workers on the "Bulletin" over the recent discharge of three members of the staff.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

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Oust Company Unions From Four Railroads

Shopmen on four important railroads staged pre-Labor Day celebrations last week by sweeping into oblivion the "company unions" which have existed on those systems for the last twelve years. And more victories are on the way, it was confidently predicted at American Federation of Railway Employers' Department headquarters in Chicago.

The roads where bona fide labor unionism re-established itself were:

The Illinois Central, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, the Virginian, and the Florida East Coast.

With the exception of the M.-K.-T., formal elections supervised by the National Mediation Board were held to decide the question of union representation. On the M.-K.-T. it was agreed by both sides that the choice of the employees should be decided by checking the respective membership rolls of the A. F. of L. organizations and the "company unions."

The result as certified to the Mediation Board by its representative, Robert F. Cole, was 1143 for the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. Railway Employees' Department, and 341 for the "company unions."

The victory on the Illinois Central is particularly gratifying, says "Labor's" correspondent. With the exception of a brief period during and following the world war the road, in so far as the shopmen were concerned, has been violently anti-union for twenty-three years. Any shopman who joined a bona fide union did so at the danger of losing his job or suffering some other form of discrimination.

FRANK BROWN RETURNS

After six weeks spent in the East, Frank Brown, business agent of Molders' Union No. 164, returned to his home in this city on Saturday of last week. Frank went East as a delegate to the convention of the International Molders' Union, which honored him by electing him vice-president. He spent some time in Minneapolis and St. Paul on his way home.

MRS. SLOSS HONORED

Mrs. M. C. Sloss, a member of the Community Chest campaign committee and a leader in San Francisco civic enterprises, will serve as one of five vice-chairmen to assist Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who heads the National Women's Committee of the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs.

LABOR EDITORS TO MEET HERE

R. E. Woodmansee, secretary-treasurer of the International Labor Press of America, announces the annual convention of the labor editors will be held in San Francisco, Monday evening, October 1, in the Hotel Whitcomb.



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Death Removes John Williams, Former Railway Labor Mediator

The career of John Williams of Oakland, former labor commissioner of the Pacific Coast Steel Company, was terminated by death at Merritt Hospital in Oakland on Labor Day, after an illness of several weeks. He was 67 years of age.

Williams, who was a member of the board of railroad mediation under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, had retired with the abolition of that body. He was born in South Wales and came to the United States as a boy. He was a past president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Harvey Fremming Asks Removal Of Oil Industry Committeeman

H. C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, has asked Secretary of the Interior Ickes, as administrator of the oil industry code, to remove Amos L. Beaty from the planning and co-ordination committee for the industry.

At the same time President Fremming strongly condemned results under the code affecting the workers and called for the rewriting of the entire labor provisions of the code. Workers in the oil industry are much worse off under the code than before, and re-employment of unemployed by the industry has been virtually nil, Fremming charged.

President Fremming told Secretary Ickes that Beaty, general counsel of the Phillips Petroleum Corporation, should not be permitted to serve longer on the planning and co-ordination committee, as his firm was the "outstanding violator" of the very code Beaty was supposed to assist in administering.

"We feel," Fremming said, "that the conduct of this corporation has been most malicious. Time after time your policy board called to their attention their gross infractions of the law. Hearings have been held in Washington as well as in the field, with no results.

"Men have been discharged by the wholesale; intimidation, coercion and interference have been of a most brazen character. Employees are afraid to be seen by their supervisors talking in groups or with representatives of our organization after working hours.

"Therefore we deem it most improper that the general counsel for the Phillips Petroleum Corporation, Amos L. Beaty, be permitted to continue as the chairman of the Planning and Co-ordination committee.

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Splendid Progress of United Mine Workers

Constant progress of the members of the United Mine Workers of America was stressed by Philip Murray, international vice-president of that organization, in his Labor Day message for 1934.

Among the achievements Mr. Murray cited millions of dollars in increased wages, the thirty-five-hour week, decrease of dual union malcontents, and 92 per cent of the men who work in coal mines enrolled in the United Mine Workers' organization. He continued:

"There never was a time in the history of the United Mine Workers of America when the miners were so completely harmonious in thought and action, and it is upon this fact that we base the statement that still greater progress will be made.

"There are only two or three small spots in the country where abortive attempts are being made to weaken the influence of the United Mine Workers of America, and it is gratifying to know that even in those places such attempts are a failure."

California Sardine Industry Has Benefited by N.R.A. Code

The code for California sardine processors has been the salvation of that industry, according to a letter received by Deputy Administrator R. H. Fiedler from a member of the industry.

The Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc., a co-operative concern of sardine boat operators, was asked to furnish certain statistical information to the N.R.A. In sending the requested information the organization credited the code with stopping "destructive price cutting, chiseling, rebates and other such practices" which had brought the industry "almost to the brink of ruin."

"An improved spirit of co-operation in all branches of the industry" was cited as a result of N.R.A. operation.



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Sales Tax Amendment Has Sufficient Names

While the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the repeal of the sales tax and ending taxation of improvements on real estate and tangible personal property will not be on the ballot at the state election this fall, it is assured a place on the ballot at the next general election or at any special election to which it may be assigned by the governor.

This is the news communicated to the Labor Clarion by Jackson H. Ralston of Palo Alto, author of the amendment, which was sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor at Monterey last year, and by labor organizations throughout the state.

The failure of the amendment to be placed on the ballot for the coming November election was due to the fact that the petition filed with the secretary of state at Sacramento lacked 1599 of the required number of signatures. However, the registrar of voters of Los Angeles has filed with the state secretary a certificate verifying the filing with him of 4200 new bona fide signatures to the amendment.

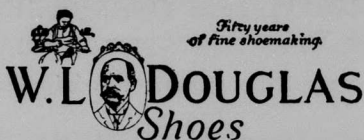
Thus, Mr. Ralston says, the intent of the State Federation of Labor will be carried out eventually.

Immigration and Housing Report Submitted to Director Reardon

During the month of July, 199 immigrants sought the assistance of the State Division of Immigration and Housing, 147 labor camps were inspected and 18 reinspected in 14 counties. Of the labor camps inspected, 51 were good, 59 fair and 37 bad. Thirteen bad camps were reinspected and only one failed to show improvement. Camps covered on first inspection housed 8853 people, comprising 5203 men, 2106 women and 1544 children, of whom 5041 were American-born and 3812 of foreign birth.

July, 1934, presents a contrast to July, 1933, because in 1934 there was very little unrest among the agricultural workers, while in 1933 the unrest was at a very high pitch; in fact, in 1934 there was but one labor difficulty in our entire agricultural area.

One hundred and twelve auto camps were inspected and two reinspected in twelve counties.



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Salinas Lettuce Fields Strike Ended by Arbitration Agreement

Filipinos refusing to go back to work in the Salinas valley lettuce fields can not be considered as legitimate strikers, it was declared last week by T. A. Reardon, state director of industrial relations, in a telegram to the Monterey County Mediation Board. He so ruled because "all parties agreed to arbitration and to return to work."

The announcement is declared to relieve the employers of the necessity of including the statement that "strike conditions prevail" in their advertisements for labor.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last reports the following members of local unions have passed away: Peter F. Jensen, member of Machinists' Union No. 68; Michael J. Greene, Beer Drivers' Union No. 227; William Burk, Painters' Union No. 19; Edward L. Newmark, Musicians' Union No. 6.

AUTOMOBILE CODE EXTENDED

President Roosevelt has extended for two months the automobile manufacturers' code despite the pronounced opposition of the National Council of the United Automobile Workers, presented to the National Recovery Administration in Washington. The code expired on September 4.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS

By what Jim Speegle would term "an egregious error," the Labor Clarion last week referred to the International Ladies' Garment Workers, of which David Lubinsky is president, as the "Amalgamated Garment Workers." Teddy Goldstein, chairman of the district organizing committee of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and delegate to the Labor Council, was much disturbed to think the Labor Clarion was fallible, and due apology is hereby made.

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